

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27. 1739.

No. 1172.

To the unbiased Friends of Trade, and of the Nation; particularly the Merchants Trading to the West Indies.

GENTLEMEN,



THE great Heats and Animosities which have for some Time reigned amongst us, must either have had very different Effects on our Dispositions from what they usually have on those of other People, or they must have produced an Incapacity of judging rightly, or of acting wisely in the Conduct of our Affairs: For it is with a Nation as with a private Man; an Equality of Temper, a calm and settled Consideration of the Points offered to be decided upon, are as necessary to render the Judgment of Society solid and successful, as they are to regulate the Opinion of any Individual. Consequently when the Passions of a People are stir'd up, when the Voice of publick Clamour is loud, when a Faction does not only assume a Power of dictating but of threatening; in a Word, when the Government is in Danger, and the State in Confusion, there is little Probability that Reason will be heard, or that wise and just Advices should be received, and therefore it ought not to be offered till these Winds are a little allay'd, and the Fury of the Storm somewhat abated: Then it is that both private Men and whole Nations, feeling a secret Sorrow and laudable Shame on the Recollection of their late Behaviour, are best disposed to repair it by lending a willing Ear to wholesome and moderate Counsels; wherefore this is the Season in which wise and upright Men have generally chosen to exhibit their Advice.

At the Time when Athens saw its Affairs in so critical a Situation that her wisest Men were puzzled to find out whether a glorious Revolution, or a total Subversion of their Republick would be brought about, then it was that Themistocles, by dint of his great Abilities, conceived, and, by the Firmness of his heroic Courage, carried into Execution that Scheme which set his Country at the Head of Greece, for which she afterwards rewarded him with Banishment: Yet was his Plan thought so absurd by the Generality of the Greeks, and so averse were they to the being guided by his Opinion, that when he attempted to offer it to the Lacedaemonian General, he was so insolent as to hold up his Staff; which occasioned that ever-memorable saying, *Strike, so you do but bear*; which gained him an Audience, and his Country Liberty. In succeeding Times, when the State was at its highest Point of Grandeur, it for many Years owed its Preservation, and the Success of all its Affairs at Home and Abroad, to the Wisdom, Courage and Moderation of the famous Pericles, of whom it is hard to say, whether his constant Prosperity deserved greater Praise, or the injurious Treatment which some of his Countrymen gave him, Horror and Amazement. Once indeed the Malecontents prevailed against him, so far as to make him voluntarily quit the Helm; but the Madness of their Navigation soon obliged the People to recall him; and from that Time, to the Day of his Death, he continued doing Good, and suffering Reproach for doing it: In fine, his Administration was a continued Scene of Successes, notwithstanding which he was continually reproached and vilify'd. Fabius, the Great, who preserved Rome from Ruin, and put her in a Condition to become afterwards Mistress of the Universe, was exposed for a Time to popular Censure. His Conduct was arraign'd as timid, spiritless, and unworthy of the Roman Reputation; not because he would not make War, or defend the Cause of Rome, but because he would not do it in such a Manner as might give Satisfaction to her Mob, and Advantages to her Enemies. But he was patient under all these Reproaches, he would not suffer his Prudence to be conquer'd by the Rashness or Obstinacy of others; in fine, he had the Honour of saving his Country, and of saving it in Spight of his Countrymen.

It hath been always a Maxim with crafty and seditious Men, to represent the Effects of their own Contrivances, as the natural Result of the Actions of

those whom they would destroy. They know very well that Seditions, Tumults, and open Rebellions, are frequently and necessarily the Consequences of Tyranny; they therefore make it their Business to stir up Seditions, Tumults, and Rebellion; and when they have stir'd them up, they charge the Government with Tyranny, and most equitably and honourably do their utmost to inflict on those who have deserved best of their Country, the Punishments justly due to themselves for their Crimes. One would think, that the People being so nearly concerned as they really are in all State Revolutions, they would have a strict Eye on all Attempts made to bring them about, since they are very seldom brought about but at their Expence. Yet so it is, that the Love of Change, a natural Prejudice against Men in Power, and a strong Inclination to assert now and then their own Force, prevents this, and unaccountably induces such as are in Interest bound to preserve the publick Peace, to become the first who trouble it, and the last who see the ill Consequences of troubling it, which indeed they seldom do till they come to feel them.

We know, or at least we may know, if we will but suffer ourselves to think, that the Heads of Factions, the Chiefs of all Conspiracies, have never fail'd to attempt, by all manner of Methods, to compass their Ends; and therefore we ought to be as much upon our Guard against them, as against Persons possessed of Power, whom, when we see just Cause, we may reasonably and honestly suspect of intending to make an ill Use of it, which however we cannot do without any Cause at all. I suppose, at this Distance of Time, nobody doubts that those who oppos'd King William, had in View a second Revolution; and yet they were in their Day, if their own Accounts were to be believed, the most disinterested Patriots. It was downright Patriotism which engaged them to oppose a Re-coinage, and to print Lists of Members who voted for and against it, in order to inspire the People with an Opinion, that the Pro's were a Crew of mercenary Dependents on a Court, and the Con's, one and all, a Set of plain, well-meaning, honest Gentlemen; yet it is certain these worthy Persons did their utmost to embroil the Nation, and to put all publick Affairs into Confusion, merely because they had not the Management of them. In the Business of *Sachseval*, when the Cry was, *The Danger of the Church*, doth not every Body at this Time see, that those who blew up that Affair, and gave the Mob their Cue, belyed their old Principles, if they ever had any, and represented the Revolution as illegal, which some of them had been active in bringing about, and all of them had bound themselves by Oaths to maintain. I could mention some other and later Instances of popular Mistakes, all followed with warm, or rather violent Tokens of popular Resentments, but that I wave them merely for Peace Sake; for I do not mention these Things with a View to revive old Feuds, but with an Intent to establish the Truth of what I say, and to prove, that when Men are most angry and most noisy, they are not always most in the Right.

By this Time, Gentlemen, I presume I have shewn sufficient Cause to justify my supposing that you will hear me patiently when I come to apply this kind of Reasoning to the present Situation of Things; and when I exhort you strictly to review those warm and passionate Declarations which have been made in the Names of great Bodies of Men, with how little Authority, and on what a slender Foundation, it will not be prudent for me at present to say. By this Time I am confident you have yourselves thought better of these Things, if in Fact you ever thought as the Faction would have us to believe you did, and are so far from persisting in a Resolution to accept no Assistance from the Administration, but to be absolute Judges in your own Cause, and the uncontroul'd Directors of what you think fit to be done for the promoting your own Interests, that you are content to let Things run in their old Channel, to leave the Right of making Peace and War in the Crown, and to acknowledge the Power of approving or censuring the Measures of the Administration to be in the two Houses of Parliament. In the Confidence of this I shall go on to make a few Observations, which, as they are sincerely intended, so I hope you will believe them

meant for your Service, and not apprehend that their Author wants common Sense, because he is not deficient in common good Manners, but is content to speak tenderly of our late Distractions, without bestowing those Epithets on the Disturbers of the publick Peace, which they and their Hacknies so liberally bestow on others, tho' they cannot but be conscious that they belong of Right to themselves, and to themselves only.

THAT Trade of this Nation is of such high Importance to the Safety and Welfare thereof, that the Necessity of preserving, protecting, and, if possible, enlarging it, is visible to every one who will give himself Leisure to reflect thereon. Hence it is that the Malecontents, who place all their Hopes in being taken for Patriots, and not only so, but for warm and zealous Patriots; Men who, like Moses or St Paul, would be blotted out of the Book of Life for their Countrymen, have Trade continually in their Mouths, and in their Writings. It is, if you will credit their Declarations, one of the chief Sources of their Discontent, that Trade is neglected, as it is one of their chief Views to restore it to a flourishing Condition, to favour, to protect, and to enlarge it. Yet in the late War, these Men having the Direction of Naval Affairs, suffer'd our Merchants to be continually plunder'd; and, by the Peace of Utrecht, they gave up to the French Cape Breton, and a Right of Fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, which the famous Mr. Ger asserts was giving them a Mine of Gold. By such Measures they shew'd their real Concern for Trade, as well as by the French Commerce Bill, and the scandalous Prevarication about assigning their Right to the *Assiento*. But perhaps they have got better Notions by this Time; at least it should seem so, from their late elaborate Treatises on these Subjects. However, whether they have or have not, it will abundantly answer their Purposes, if you believe they have, and, at their Recommendation, consign the Direction of the Trade of the Nation into the Hands of some of those worthy Persons who were deep in the Management of Blount's ruinous Scheme, if not in the Direction of a certain Company's Affairs in the Year 1720.

On the other Hand, the Trade of the Nation being of such known Importance, it must necessarily become the Care of the Ministry. The Loss of Trade must induce a Decay of Wealth, general Dissatisfaction among the People, and a thousand other dangerous Consequences, which I need not mention. Now certainly nothing can be more for the Interest of Men at the Helm than to prevent these things. To say therefore that a Ministry will neglect, much less despise and contemn the Trade of the Nation, from whence its Riches flow, and upon which its Welfare depends, is an absurd and unreasonable Assertion, and ought no more to be believed, without Proof, than it would be credited that a Man of a fair Character and good Sense would think of burning his House, or having his Meadows without Fences, so that any Body may take his Cattle at Pleasure. It is easy to say a thousand Things of this Sort, and with some People it may cast as little to believe them; but this I am sure of, that such People would take it very ill to have their own Characters censured on such wild Suppositions, alike unfounded in Fact, and irreconcilable to Reason. But it may be you will say you are willing to be judg'd by Facts, and that it is from them you took the Motives to your late Behaviour. Let us examine this fairly and coolly.

THAT the Malecontents did, at the Beginning of this Session of Parliament, bellow loudly on the Subject of Trade, and mount against a certain Honourable Gentleman till they shook the Streets, is most true; but, Gentlemen, you are much mistaken if you think it was for your Sakes. No; you see the contrary. It was to serve the great End which they have been pursuing for many Years; that End for which they cry'd down Excise, and join'd in crying the *Stavock*; but when it was discover'd that this, like their former Projects, was like to prove abortive, what did they do then? why they thought of serving themselves by a Seccession, and left you and your Trade to go which Way you would. While they wanted Petitions, Remonstrances, Harangues and Examinations, then they constantly attended you: Then upon the Fate of your Cause depended the Fate of the Nation.

Nation: But now you have gone all Lengths in serving their Purposes, they have done with you, and turned their Thoughts upon other Subjects, in hopes of finding some one or other which may serve their Purpose better.

BUT, Gentlemen, you cannot be so blind, you cannot be so forgetful as not to see, or not to remember the Care and Pains his Majesty has always taken for your Preservation and Prosperity. You must certainly recollect that in almost every Speech from the Throne, you have been told that Trade hath been a constant Object of the Royal Thoughts: Your own good Sense must tell you that it ought to be so, and you best know who it is hath told you that it is not so. As for the Honourable Person whom the Malecontents affect to call the Minister, you cannot but know that never any Man in Power was easier of Access to all Sorts of Persons; and that, among these, none were ever better received than they who had any thing to offer in Favour of Trade. You cannot but call to Mind many Occasions wherein he hath shewn his great Respect for the Merchants. If it became me I could point out one that hath happen'd very lately, and which I sincerely wish may be as beneficial in its Effects, as its Prospect is hopeful. You cannot be ignorant that the great Advantages which within half a Century the French have gained in Commerce, have not been owing so much to any Schemes of their Merchants, or any Projects formed by Persons concerned in Trade, as to the Firmness, Dexterity and Skill of M. Colbert, and some of his Successors in the Ministry. There is naturally a certain Bias in Projects formed by Men engaged in Business, which tend either to their private Advantage, or to the particular Benefit of a certain Set of Men. Whereas the Views of Ministers are more extensive, concern Trade in general, and therefore, tho' they do Good to all, cannot be so thoroughly relish'd by any distinct Society, who are wont to measure Publick Good by what falls to their own Share. But publick-spirited Men, who see farther and judge better, render Praise where it is due, and admire that Greatness of Soul which inclines a Minister to prefer that Good which is greatest in itself, tho' attended with the last Degree of Gratitude.

ON the whole, Gentlemen, may it not be worth your Time to consider attentively and impartially what hath been done, and what you yourselves have been doing lately? What an Outcry was not long ago raised, as if the Honour of the Nation, and your just Rights, had been sacrificed by a Convention, wherein it cannot be deny'd that the Spaniards have owned themselves in the wrong; and have agreed to settle all things according to the Tenor of those Treaties whereon your Rights are founded? What Arts were used by a certain Faction to get this Outcry confirm'd by legal Applications, fill'd with Assertions destitute of Proofs? What Methods were used to transform these Demands of Inquiry into actual Judgments of the People? Yet what Moderation was used in complying with these Demands, in prosecuting the desired Inquiry, in searching the Business to the Bottom, and hearing all things that could be offered for clearing up the Truth? What hath followed upon this, you know as well as I; what must give the highest Satisfaction to the Nation, and what might perhaps be very justly made the Rule of your Conduct for the future. The Care, the Wisdom, and the Justice of his Majesty hath been acknowledged in all the Steps he hath taken for procuring Redress, and preserving the Rights of his Subjects; and this not on a superficial Consideration of Things, and by way of Compliment to the Throne, but after a serious and severe Examination, such as none but just and upright Counsels could have induced; such Counsels as have for many Years preferred to us Peace and Plenty, and which I doubt not will continue to preserve those Blessings, in spite of all the open and secret Attempts of Enemies avowed or concealed.

How well it might become you, after all this, to join with the Lords and Commons in testifying your Dependence on his Majesty's Fatherly Concern for the Protection and Encouragement of your Trade, I leave to your Consideration; but with this farther Remark, that it would damp the Hopes of all our Enemies at Home and Abroad, and, if it were possible, give you a higher Title to Royal Favour and Protection, than you already have.

R. FREEMAN.

P. S. I presume my Correspondent B. W. resides in some distant Part of the Country, and has not an Opportunity of inspecting the Votes of the Honourable House of Commons; otherwise he would know, that the Subjects he requires to have considered, are

at this Juncture under the Consideration of that House, and great Progress made toward carrying them into Laws; so hope he will excuse me, in point of Decency and Respect, in that Particular. — And I hope likewise my Correspondent at Norwich, as well as the Person who dates from Marlborough-street, will excuse my inserting what they desire; for, if I judge right, I should recommend it to them, to advertise their Works, rather than to puff them in this, or any other Paper.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Rome, March 3. O. S.

THEY write from Benevento, that many of the Citizens are gone into the Country for fear of being bury'd under the Ruins of their Houses, there having happen'd no less than three Earthquakes successively, which were pretty violent, and they dread that the next will be worse.

Florence, March 3. O. S. An Edict is publish'd here for reducing the Interest of the Capital negotiated on those Charitable Corporations call'd Mounts of Piety, from Three One-half to Three per Cent. and those that don't like the Interest may have their Principal again.

Hamburg, March 16. O. S. They write from Stockholm, that the Report made to the Diet by the Secret Committee, for expelling the five Senators formerly mentioned from the Senate, has been approv'd by Order of the Nobility, who had left it intirely to the said Committee to regulate the Pension to be given to the five Senators; but that the three other Orders, viz. those of the Clergy, Burghers and Peasants, had not yet given their Vote.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenor, March 24. N. S. On the 22d Instant came in the Ship commanded by George Mandison, from Hull for Stockholm, who sailed with the 'Wind at N. W. which continued till this Afternoon, at which Time it is come about to the South West.

Elfenor, March 28. N. S. On the 26th Instant came in the Ships commanded by Edward Sharp and Thomas Saunderson, both from Hull for Riga, and sailed with the Wind at East; and all the outward-bound are sail'd. We have at present unconstant Weather, with Hail, Rain and Snow, so that it's fear'd the Ship that was commanded by John Artis, who run a-ground on Anholt, will be lost; but they are in hopes of saving some of the Ship's Materials.

Amsterdam, April 1. N. S. In the Texel is arrived the Richard, Gelly, from Barcelona.

Amsterdam, April 2. N. S. In the Texel is arrived the Claas, Eyberts, from London.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, March 22. Since my last arrived the Eagle Packet, Masterman, from the Groyne; the Princess Amelia, Murthland, from Liverpool for Diep; the Pool Merchant, Brown, from Topsham for Oporto. All the outward-bound Ships are sail'd with the Wind at East.

Dartmouth, March 23. Yesterday arrived the Expedition, Bezaley, of Dover from Seville for London; the Minerva, Pitts, from Tingmouth for Newfoundland; the Catherine, Jacobson, of and from Norway for a Market; and the Phoenix, Marriot, of and from Jersey for Madeira and Barbados. Wind at S. E.

Pool, March 24. Came in the William, Thompson, from Caen in Normandy. Wind at N. E.

Southampton, March 24. Since my last arrived the William and Thomas, Picot, of and from Guernsey; the Charming Betty, Le Cras, from Jersey; the Hope, Perchard, of and from ditto; and the Elizabeth, Milldrum, of Southampton from Guernsey. Wind at W. N. W.

Deal, March 25. Wind N. E. Arrived, and is sail'd thro' the Downs, the Mary, Perkins, from Hamburg for Lisbon; and the Richard and Farland, Bell, from Ditto for Faro. Remains the Swedish Ship for Orders.

Gravesend, March 24. Passed by, the Amsterdam Packet, Ruffel, from Amsterdam; the Claes Bentell, Bowson; the Hope, Neilson; and the Peter and Ann, Neilson, from Norway; and the Tower Galley, Wingfield, from Hamburg.

Gravesend, March 25. Passed by, the Devonshire, Pike; the Fair Trader, Ray; and the St. Francis, Derudder, from Ostend; the Margaret and Elizabeth, Frederickson; the Regina, Worms; the St. Paul, Kloppenburgh; and the Anna Maria, Bellman, from Hamburg; the True Love, Metcalf, from Amsterdam; the Peter and Bridget, Dale, from Norway; and the George, Been, from Hamburg.

Arrived at several Ports.
The Lilly, Townshend, from London, at Oporto.
The Oratava, Maxey, from Hamburg, in the Hope, for the Canaries.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived an Express from Spain, which brought the agreeable News of the Arrival of two Spanish Men of War, and the St. Bruno, a Register Ship, at Cadiz, the 13th of March N. S. from Buenos Ayres, richly laden.

The Providence, Arnaud, of and from Plymouth for Venice, is lost near Plymouth.

Yesterday Morning about one o'Clock died, after a tedious Indisposition, the Right Hon. the Lady Juliana Bruce, Wife to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Bruce, who is Son to the Right Hon. Thomas Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, who is in Flanders. She was Sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington. Her Ladyship died at his Lordship's House in Warwick-street, Pall-mall, and we hear without Issue.

To the AUTHOR.

S I R,

MY particular Friends, who condescended, from their personal Regard towards me, to distribute my Shares among their respective Acquaintance, having begun to pay in the Money they have receiv'd on that Account, in Order for the same to be deposited into the Hands of Mr. Drummond, Banker, at Charing-Cross, I have now determin'd to fix the 18th Day of May next whereon the Raffle for my House in Grosvenor-Square will be absolutely determin'd, and that I may be enabled to keep to the very Day I have pitched upon, I must intreat my Friends, who have Money in their Hands upon this Account, to pay it into my Hands, or to Mr. Drummond's Clerk, who will wait on them for that Purpose by the 30th Instant. As the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, &c. have been pleas'd to encourage this Design in manner beyond Expectation, I must still presume on their Goodness, to enable me by their Interest, fully to accomplish what they have been pleas'd hitherto so greatly to Countenance and Encourage. By inserting this in your Paper, you will oblige,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

E. SIMMONS.

SHARES to be dispos'd of at Whitt's Chocolate-house St. James's-street; Mr. Chemis's great Toy-Shop facing the Hay-market; Mr. Durr's in the Court of Requests, and in Fleet-street; and several other Places as mention'd in the Proposals.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	3 01 38	01 01

Bank Stock 144. India 168 1-half. South Sea 100. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths. New ditto 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 105. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-8th. Royal Assurance 103 3-4ths. London Assurance 13. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 L 10 s to 11 s. Premium: South Sea ditto 21. 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 10 s. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 Premium. English Copper 3 L 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 99 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 124.

This Day is published,
(Price SIX - PENCE)

AN Inquiry into the Fitness of attending Parliament. In a Letter from a Member to his Friend, who has absented.
Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

This Day is Published,
(Beautifully Printed)

THE Travels and Adventures of EDWARD BROWN, Esq; formerly a Merchant in London. Containing his Observations on France and Italy; his Voyage to the Levant; his Account of the Isle of Malta; his Remarks in his Journeys through the Lower and Upper Egypt; together with a brief Description of the Abyssinian Empire.

Interpersed throughout with several curious Historical Passages, relating to our Own, as well as Foreign Nations: As also with Critical Disquisitions as to the present State of the Sciences in Egypt, particularly Physick and Chymistry.

Printed for A. Bettessworth and C. Hitch, at the Red-Lion in Pater-noster Row; W. Hinchliffe, at Dryden's Head under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange; and S. Aiken, at the Angel and Bible in S. Paul's Church-yard.